

AZIMOV, Grigorij Iesilovich, 1894-

[Increasing the productivity of dairy cattle] Povyshenie
produktivnosti molochnogo skota. Moskva, Znanie, 1956.

38 p.

(MLRA 10:4)

(Dairy cattle)

REVIEWED, G.M.

INIKHOV, Georgiy Sergeyevich, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, doktor
khimicheskikh nauk; AZIMOV, G.I., retsenzent; AFANAS'YEV, P.V.,
retsenzent; GLAGOLEV, Yu.P., retsenzent; D'YACHENKO, P.F., retsenzent;
ERETOVICH, V.L., spetsredaktor; AKIMOVA, L.D., redaktor; GOTLIB, N.M.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Biochemistry of milk] Biokhimiia moloka. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat,
1956. 342 p. (MLRA 10:3)
(MILK--ANALYSIS AND EXAMINATION)

USSR/General Division. Congresses. Meetings.
Conferences.

A-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 20, 1957, 85090

Abstract : of digestion (Krinitzin, Salmin, Skorodinskij, etc), functional relationships of various organs in normal and pathological conditions (Poltyrev et al.), the physiology of lactation (Baryshnikov, Astrakhanskaya, Vau, Kaveshnikova, Fediya, etc.), and so on. There was a discussion of both a program and the text-book of farm animal physiology by Azimov, Krinitzin and Popov (1955).

Card 2/2

AZIMOV, G. I.

USER/Agriculture - Dairy

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 7/42

Author : Azimov, G. I., Professor

Title : Ways of increasing the fat content of milk

Periodical : Priroda 45/1, 51-55, Jan 56

Abstract : Ways of increasing the fat content of milk are sought in the quality and quantity of feed used and the selection of the breed of cattle. Facts are related of experimentation in feeding with conclusions drawn for practical use. It is found also that the fat content can be influenced by the manner of milking. Table.

Institution :

Submitted :

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102720016-2

1/14 1974
S. I. AZIMOV

"REPORT ON THE INTEGRITY OF THE NUCLEAR ISLAND" by S. I. Azimov

Report presented at the UN Atoms-for-Peace Conference, Geneva, 9-13 Sept 1958

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102720016-2"

AZIMOV, G.I., prof., zasluzhennyj deyatel' nauki RSFSR.

A serious work on the physiology of lactation ("Physiology of the motor apparatus of the animal mammary gland. Milk storage and secretion." Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no.8:93-94 Ag '58.

(MIRA 11:10)

(Lactation)

AZIMOV, G. I.

FILE # WORK EXPERTISEN 507/2713

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 2nd, Geneva, 1956.

Stability of radioactive isotopes; polonium-210; properties (Reports of Soviet Scientists. Proceedings and Application of Isotopes) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1957. 368 p. (Series: T-2; Treaty, vol. 6) 6,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): G.V. Kurchatov, Academician and I.I. Rostovtsev, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. (Inside back): L.D. Andreyev.

Purpose: This book is intended for scientists, engineers, technicians, and biologists engaged in the production and application of atomic energy. It is also intended for professors and graduate and undergraduate students or personnel using nuclear science for its applications in higher technical schools where nuclear science is taught and for the general public interested in atomic science and technology.

Comments: This is volume 6 of a volume set of reports delivered by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in Geneva from September 1 to 12, 1956. Volume 6 contains 32 reports on: 1) sources used for the production of stable radioactive isotopes and their labeled compounds; 2) research results obtained with the aid of isotopes in the field of chemistry, metallurgy, medicine, building, and agriculture; and 3) dosimetry of ionizing radiation. Volume 6 was edited by S.V. Larin, Candidate of Medical Sciences; V.P. Preobrazhensky, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; and V.V. Sedov, Candidate of Medical Sciences. See Sovzg/2001 for titles of volumes of the series, some specific to the end of the articles.

26. Zhdan, V.L., F.M. Kharlamov, and N.Y. Chizhova-Kozhevnikova. Radioactive Isotopes for Solving Problems in Hydrobiology (Report No. 257) 375
27. Artyukh, G.I. Dissolution Phenomena in the Lected Glass (Report No. 250) 367
28. Smirnov, I.A. (Chairman). Sulfer Tracer Penetration of the Skin, Its Distribution in the Albinism of the Wool, and Its Secretion From the Orogenes of the Animal (Report No. 251) 373
29. Artyukh, G.I. (Chairman); T.A. Baranov, G.A. Osmakyan, G.A. El'yan, S.S. Pashinian, L.M. Tchobida, T.V. Ternatskaya, T.N. Chubardova, and S.S. Shishyan. Radiation Killing of Cells and of the Malberry-rooting Silkworm (Report No. 252) 362
30. Neklyudov, M.A. and L.V. Neklyudov. Studying the Effect of Ionizing Radiation on the Properties of Protein Substances With Respect to Tissue-tissue Prostheses (Report No. 253) 373

AZIMOV, G.I., doktor sel'skokhozyayatvennykh nauk, prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauk PERSHIN, V.A., aspirant

Once more on an important problem to be considered in increasing the butterfat percentage of milk. Zhivotnovodstvo 21 no.11:81-82 N '59
(Thyroid gland) (Butterfat) (MIRA 13:3)
(Dairy cattle--Feeding and feeding stuffs)

30(1)

AUTHOR:

Azimov, G.I., Professor

SOV/26-59-4-11/43

TITLE:

New Data on Milk Secretion (Novoye o obrazovanii mo-loka)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1959, Nr 4, pp 50-52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author points out that today radioactive isotopes are used for studying the secretion process taking place in the mammary gland. He describes experiments carried out by him and M.N. Lapiner which led to the concept of udder capacity, or tested the feasibility that various quantities of milk are produced during milking by introducing a radioactive element into the blood of the cow. In tests an aqueous solution of $\text{Na}_2\text{HP}^{32}\text{O}_4$ was introduced into the blood of goats and the blood, milk and urine were tested for radioactivity. It became obvious that the content of active phosphorus in the blood increases every time the goat is milked. This again led to the conclusion that during milking not only

Card 1/3

New Data on Milk Secretion

SOV/26-59-4-11/43

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut zaoch-nogo obrazovaniya (Balshikha, Moskovskoy oblasti)
(All-Union Agricultural Institute of Correspondence Courses (Balashikha, Moscow Oblast)

Card 3/3

AZIMOV, G.I., prof., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki RSFSR; PERSHIN, V.A., aspirant

An important aspect of butterfat content. Zhivotnovodstvo
(MIRA 12:4)
21 no.3:76-78 Mr '59.
(Butterfat)

AZIMOV, G.I.

[Physiology of agricultural animals] Fiziologija sil's'ko-hospodars'kykh tvaryn. Vyd.2., i dop. Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo sil's'kohospodars'koi lit-ry UkrSSR, 1961. 547 p.

(MIRA 15:9)

(Veterinary physiology)

AZIMOV, G.I., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki

Bactericidal properties of the udder. Zhivotnovodstvo 23 no.2:
87 F '61. (MIRA 15:11)
(Udder--Microbiology)

AZIMOV, G.I.; ORLOV, A.F.; BELUGINA, O.P.

Reabsorption in the mammary gland. Zhur. ob.biol. 23
no.3:237-238 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1.. All-Union Correspondence Institute of Agriculture.
(MAMMARY GLANDS) (ABSORPTION (PHYSIOLOGY))

ALIYEV, M.G., doktor biol. nauk; KARAYEV, A.I., akademik, otv.
red.; AZIMOV, G.I., prof., red.

[Physiology of lactation in buff lo cows] Fiziologija
lektatsii byyvolit. Baku, Izd-vo AN Azerb.SSR, 1964. 186 p.
(MIRA 17:7)
1. Akademija nauk Azerbaydzhasnkoy SSR (for Karayev).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102720016-2

AZIMOV, G.I., prof., zasluzhennyj deyatel' nauki; SHMANENKOV, N.A., prof.;
MEDVEDEV, I.K., kand. biologicheskikh nauk

All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Physiology and
Biochemistry of Farm Animals. Zhivotnovodstvo 23 no.3:78-80
Mr '61. (MIRA 17:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102720016-2"

AZIMOV, Grigoriy Iosifovich, prof.; IVANOV, Vasilij Ivanovich,
prepodavatel'; YELISEYEV, Arkadij Iavlovich, dots.;
BYRDINA, A.S., red.

[Anatomy and physiology of farm animals] Anatomija i fiz-
iologija sel'skohoziaistvennykh zhivotnykh. Moskva,
Kolos, 1964. 574 p. (MIRA 18:1)

AZIMOV, G.I., prof., zasl. deyatel' nauki; GROMOVA, A.V., red.

[How milk is produced] Kak obrazuetsia moloko. Izd.2., pe-
rerab, Moskva, Kolos, 1965. 158 p. (MIRA 16:12)

AZIMOV, I.; AVGUSTINIK, A.I.

White enamels for ceramics from loesslike loams. Usp. khim. zhur.
no.4:59-70 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

I.Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.
(Enamel and enameling)

5(1,2)

AUTHORS: Azimov, I., Avgustinik, A. I.

SOV/153-58-4-14/22

TITLE: Investigation of White Titanium Enamel on Ceramics Produced From Loess-Type Loams (Issledovaniye beloy titanovoy emali po keramike, izgotovленnoy iz lessovidnykh suglinkov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 83-90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The yellow color of the products limits the wide applicability of loess as facing ceramics. In Central Asia there are, however, unlimited loess deposits. To cover this unpleasant yellow shade damping glazing enamel must be used. The authors investigated titanium compounds as dampers. The chemical composition of the loess and of the used materials from 4 deposits are given in a table (Page 83). The plates produced from the molten material were immersed into a glazing suspension and then were rapidly dried. The samples then were burned for 1 hour at 1000° in the silicon carbide furnace. After long experimental work a recipe for glazing enamel was found having the best properties from the visual point of view (gloss, color, deliquescence). The molecular and material composition are given. With it the influence exerted

Card 1/4

Investigation of White Titanium Enamel on Ceramics
Produced From Loess-Type Loams SOV/153-58-4-14/22

by all components, as of fluorine, phosphoric anhydride, barium and lithium oxide were investigated by the determination of the quantitative indices. Besides, the phase composition of the enamel damper was qualitatively determined. As the traditional methods of determining the meltability of glazings and enamels (according to the deliquescence and the melting of the filament) do not permit it to classify the behaviour of glazing on the product the authors used the method of the Dulevskiy krasochnyy zavod (Dulevskiy Color Plant)(Ref 1). Figure 1 shows the cone (I) that served for the experiment as well as the drops (II,III) formed from it on heating. The deformation was investigated and the temperature of the corresponding moments was measured. The reflection coefficient (of the white color and of the gloss), the reflection spectra as well as the intensity of the yellow color, the surface tension, and the heat resistance were also determined. The enamels were also radiographically investigated. The influence of the following oxides on the physico-chemical properties of titanium enamels was determined: Na_2O , K_2O , CaO , MgO , ZnO , Al_2O_3 , Fe_2O_3 , SiO_2 , B_2O_3 , and TiO_2 .

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Investigation of White Titanium Enamel on Ceramics
Produced From Loess-Type Loams SOV/153-58-4-14/22

The nature of the damping crystalline phase of the titanium
metals was explained. At

$$\text{TiO}_2:\text{CaO} \leq 1.43$$

the precipitated crystalline phase consists of titanite only;
if the content of TiO_2 is higher, also titanium dioxide from
which enamel receives the yellow color is precipitated. From
titanite, on the other hand, the white color is obtained. For
practical use the authors recommend a white enamel 36, the
instructions for its production being mentioned as well as
its composition and properties. There are 8 figures, 1 table,
and 1 Soviet reference.

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Investigation of White Titanium Enamel on Ceramics
Produced From Loess-Type Loams SOV/153-58-4-14/22

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta
(Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet)
Kafedra keramicheskikh proizvodstv (Chair of Ceramic
Enterprises)

SUBMITTED: November 4, 1957

Card 4/4

AZIMOV, I.; AVGUSTINIK, A.I.

Using dolomite as an opacifying material. Zhur. prikl. khim., 31
no.10:1599-1601 O '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Enamel and enameling) (Dolomite)

5 (1)

AUTHORS:

Azimov, I., Avgustinik, A. I.

SOV/153-2-1-15/25

TITLE:

Determination of the Surface Tension of Some Silicate Melts by
the Method of the "Floating Plate With a Sitting Drop"
(Opredeleniye poverkhnostnogo natyazheniya nekotorykh silikat-
nykh rasplavov metodom "plavayushchey plastinki s sidyashchey
kapley")

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya
tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 1, pp 73 - 81 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This method (known since the last century, Refs 3, 4) was em-
ployed by many authors with some variations (Refs 5-10). It is,
however, not very accurate (Ref 1). It is apparently impossible
to obtain drops with a shape so regular that the results could
be reproduced. Further, the authors measured the density of the
glass powder at low temperature, which deviates considerably
from that of cold and hot drops (Ref 1). The authors therefore
employed a special method whereby a regular drop was obtained.
Further, they determined its density in melted state, measured
its data more accurately, and simplified the method of calculat-
ing the surface tension of the melt by setting up a nomogram.
First, formulas are discussed (Fig 1). Figure 2 shows a photo-

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Determination of the Surface Tension of Some Silicate Melts by the Method of the "Floating Plate With a Sitting Drop" SOV/153-2-1-15/25

graph of the drop with the data utilized for determining the surface tension. The authors describe the shape of the drop, the apparatus used for recording its data (Fig 3), and the afore-mentioned nomogram (Fig 5) together with the calculation method. Table 1 gives a comparative illustration of the reproducibility of the experimental results according to the σ -values of sodium silicate. Afterwards, the results of the measurement of the surface tension of some titanium enamels are then listed and discussed. On the basis of the results the authors arrived at the following conclusions: (1) The method of determining the surface tension of the silicate melt can be considerably improved, i.e. by measuring the photograph of a drop (by means of an instrumental microscope) which is located on a small graphite plate floating on melted glass. The degree of accuracy can be improved up to 2-3%. (2) A nomogram (Fig 5) can be employed for determining the density of the melted drop as well as for measuring the surface tension at the value $\beta = 2 - 4$. This nomogram was set up according to tabulated results obtained by F. Boshforth and

Card 2/3

Determination of the Surface Tension of Some Silicate Melts by the Method of the "Floating Plate With a Sitting Drop" SOV/153-2-1-15/25

J. C. Adams (Boshfort and Adams, Ref 4) and supplemented by results of calculations made by the authors. (3) On the strength of the investigation of titanium enamels with a low boron content it was found that the nature of the eliminated crystalline phase apparently does not affect the surface tension very much. (4) The value σ is reduced much more by the addition of Li_2O in small concentrations (of about 1%) than by B_2O_3 . There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 16 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni-Lensoveta; Kafedra tekhnologii keramicheskikh proizvodstv (Leningrad Institute of Chemical Technology imeni Lensovet, Chair of the Technology of Ceramic Products)

SUBMITTED: March 7, 1958

Card 3/3

AZIMOV, I.; STEPANYAN, G.; SOLOMENKO, Ye.; AYRAPETOV, A., inzhener

Offshore oil fields need a uniform classification manual for
laborers. Sots. trud 5 no.12:135-136 D '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Sekretar' partorganizatsii tresta "Azmornefteststroy" (for Azimov).
2. Sekretar' partorganizatsii stroitel'no-montazhnogo upravleniya
No. 2 tresta "Azmornefterazvedka" (for Stepanyan). 3. Predsedatel'
ob"yedinenного postroykoma profsoyuza rabochikh neftyanoy i khim-
icheskoy promyshlennosti (for Solomenko). 4. Normativno-issledovatel'-
skaya stantsiya ob"yedineniya "Azneft" for Ayrapetov).
- (Caspian Sea—Oil well drilling, Submarine)
(Job description)

GANIYEV, M.K.; AZIMOV, I.M.

Isolation of *Keratinomyces ajelloi*, *Microsporum gypseum* and
Trichophyton gypseum from the soils of the Azerbaijan S.S.R.
Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.3:45-50 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

AZIMOV, I.M., kand. veter. nauk

Carriers of Trichophyton gypseum. Veterinariia 42 no.12:
22-23 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

l. Azerbaydzhan'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy
institut.

L 27499-66

ACC NR: AP6012251 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/65/000/012/0022/0023

AUTHOR: Azimov, I. M. (Candidate of Veterinary Sciences)

ORG: Azerbaydzhani Scientific-Research Veterinary Institute
(Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut)

TITLE: Carriers of Trichophyton gypseum

SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 12, 1965, 22-23

TOPIC TAGS: animal disease, pathogenesis, rodent, infective disease,

ABSTRACT: Microscopic and pathological examination of great numbers of rodents caught in various stockyards, stables and pastures revealed the presence of trichophytosis in some. It was concluded that these rodents may be the source of outbreaks of ringworm in cattle. Orig. art. has 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 BLG

UDC: 619:616.988.23:599.32

(See right)
on Regimen of the X
AZIMOV, Kh. Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Irrigating the Seed-Lucerne
on the Serozem Soils of the Tashkentskaya Oblast." Tashkent, 1957.
17 pp 22 cm. (Min of Culture USSR, Tashkent Agricultural Inst),
150 copies (KL, 26-57, 110)

AZIMOV, Kh.

Late fall tilling of dense alfalfa stands. Zemledelie 6 no.7:64 J1
'58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Uzbekistan--Alfalfa)

GOLODKOVSKIY, V.L.; AZIMOV, Kh.U.

Determining irrigation requirements of alfalfa grown for seed production. Dokl.AN Uz.SSR no.9:39-41 '56. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Institut sel'skogo khozyaystva AN UzSSR. Predstavлено членом--
корреспондентом АН УзССР С.С.Садыковым.
(Alfalfa--Water requirements)
(Seed production)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodders.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 12, 1958, 53690

Author : Azimov, Kh.U.

Inst : AS Uzbek SSR

Title : The Effect of Fall Plowing-Over on the Root Mass of Sced Alfalfa

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN UzSSR, 1957, No 3, 49-51

Abstract : Experiments conducted in 1954-1955 at the Institute of Agriculture of the USSR Academy of Sciences showed that in plowing over three-year alfalfa kept for seeds, the number of plants decreases to 1/2-1/4. If without plowing-over, there were 63.7-75.2 cwt/ha of root mass in the soil layer 0-30 cm thick, with the plowing over to the depth of 12-15 cm there were 46.5-55.1 cwt/ha of the root mass; and in plowing over to the depth of 22-25

Card 1/2

AZIMOV, Kh.U.

Irrigation for seed alfalfa. Izv,AN Uz.SSR no.6:63-67 '56,
(Alfalfa) (Irrigation farming) (MIRA 14:5)

AZINOV, M.

AZIMOV, M.--"Investigation of the Dielectric Permeability of Binary Liquid Systems in the Critical Region." Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 27, 2 July 1955

SEMENCHENKO, V.K.; AZIMOV, M.

Liquid piezoelectric substances. Zhur.fiz.khim. 20 no.7:
1342-1344 J1 '55.
(MLRA 9:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Ferroelectric substances)

Semenchenko, M.

USSR / Electricity

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 9625

Author : Semenchenko, V.K., Azimov, M.

Inst : Not given

Title : Phase Transitions of the Second Order and Critical Phenomena. VII. Dielectric Constant of a Nitro-Benzol-Hexane System in the Critical Region.

Orig Pub : Zh. fiz. khimii, 1956, 30, No 8, 1821-1829

Abstract : According to a theory of generalized critical values, the dielectric constant ϵ of binary liquid systems in the critical region passes through a maximum. In order to check this conclusion, an investigation was made of the dielectric constant of a system nitro-benzol-hexane, having an upper critical temperature T of the solution in the critical region. The determination of the dependence of ϵ on T was carried out using the beat method at a wavelength of 300 meters. T of

Card. : 1/2

21
Dissociative properties of binary liquid systems. V. V. Serebryakov and M. A. Nov. Sov. Jour. Chem., Moscow, 51, 772 (1959); cf. C.A. 50: 62724, 51, 7722. Calculations of B. and A. regarding dissociation of binary systems were confirmed by the best method, for the PbNO_3 -water system. The max. is sharply defined at the crit. concn. and gradually decreases at increasing dilution. The max. dielec. const. of a system in the crit. point is the same as the const. of the system in the same way as for the max. heat capacity of a system. The rise in the dielec. const. in the concn. and temp. interval closest to the crit. point, and of the sp. heat of such systems, indicates the existence of a crit. range of a finite extent with respect to concn. and temp.. When the temp. of the max. is plotted, its concn. function curve is obtained similar to the solv. curves plotted from the appearance of anomalies. Results obtained from the dielectric-const. data and the sp. heat measurements confirm the principal assumptions. I. g. p. 1000-1000.

W. M. J. Bergman

11/11/66
Loy

1940-1950, U.S.S.R.

CHEMISTRY

In the study of high-molecular compounds special attention has been given to natural high-molecular substances (especially of certain works of commerce such as Almond Oil, Linseed Oil and others) with attention to biocatalysts or catalysts.

Studies carried out on regulating rates of development of certain plants...

The laboratory of physical chemistry and chemistry of high polymers set up several years ago under the direction of the only Institute in the Soviet Union for the study of organic polymers.

Work on the theory of organic chemistry, especially the theory of the alkyls, is conducted at the Institute of Organic Chemistry, Research Institute of Chemical Processing in Production, the Institute of Chemical Materials and for the Synthetic Industry of the USSR.

Organic and inorganic materials on a large scale and for the Synthetic Industry of the USSR.

Prof. V. V. Kabanov and others after many years' work have synthesized a large number of organic compounds of various types.

Chemical and physical methods are applied in their efforts to synthesize new materials.

Work has been done in kinetics and reaction capacity (Prof. T. F. Popov, Prof. N. N. Kurnev), in use of spectrochemical methods of

analysis and of rock chemistry (Prof. A. I. Moshkov) and on problems of organic synthesis (Prof. A. B. Danzig).

Geologists in universities began their work on the basis of very

ambitious research programs (Prof. G. S. Slobodcikov, Prof. N. A.

Slobodcikov, N. A. Kostyuk, V. V. Shchegolev, N. A.

Gerasimov, A. P. Ruzhnikov, K. N. Bogolyubova, and others).

Planned geological study began in universities only in the Soviet

period. After the Civil War began at first university was opened in

Kazan and then a Geological Institute was established in Moscow.

In the 1920's and early 1930's investigations were carried out

by geologists from the universities (Professors A. S. Vinogradov, O. I.

Zaitsev, N. P. Dobrolyubov, N. V. Zubakov, and others) who also by way

of their efforts and those of others who took part in the work of the

Central Asiatic Geological Survey and the Russian Geological Survey

of the USSR Academy of Sciences (I. V. Tikhonov, D. V. Kostyuk,

D. I. Shcherbinin, V. A. Vinogradov, and others).

In the 1930's work was continued to be done by geologists

trained in the field of environmental geology. Prof. T. F. Popov

wrote a large work "History of Geophysics and Evolution of the Earth

from China," based in part on the work of Acad. D. V. Kostyuk on the

geological history of the area but involving the entire world. This

work was known as "Kostyuk and others, but into one, following T. A.

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(1) (2)

THE SCIENCE OF CHEMISTRY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL SECTORS
NO. 1. Sov. Akad. Nauk & Gos. Planinst., Moscow, 1959, Doc. 1.
157

✓ ✓ ✓

24.7700

S/166/60/000/02/09/013
80240AUTHORS: Azimov, M., and Avak'yants, G.M.TITLE: On the Theory of Silicon Photocells

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSSR, Seriya fitiko-matematicheskikh nauk, 1960, No.2, pp 78-83

TEXT: The authors try to explain the fact that during the work of a silicon photocell under barrier-layer conditions there appears no saturation current. According to the authors' opinion the missing of the saturation current can be led back to the incompleteness of the transition from the electronic to hole-type silicon. During the diffusion in electronic silicon e.g. boron can accumulate nonuniformly at several points of the pn-junction. If the concentration of the boron atoms has the order of magnitude 10^{19} , 10^{20} cm^{-3} , then the pn-junction becomes very sharp, the electrical field inside of the junction becomes very strong (10^6 V/cm). Together with an appearing degeneration because of a high hole-concentration, this leads to a tunnel-leakage through the zone of electrons from the electronic in the hole-type silicon and reversely. At the anomalous points of the pn-junction the usual diffusion currents in the quasineutral domains in the neighborhood of the pn-junction (they show a saturation for a back voltage at the photoelement) are weaker than the current caused by the tunnel-effect which increases with Card 1/2

On the Theory of Silicon Photocells

80240
S/166/60/000/02/09/013

an increasing back direction. For a sufficiently large area of the anomalous regions this leads to a missing of the saturation current.

This general consideration is supported by a calculation. The authors start from the expression for the current caused by the tunnel-effect, given in (ref.1), integrate the appearing complicated integral and calculate the total current through the photocell according to the formula

$$(12) \quad I = (1-\alpha)I_n + \alpha I_T - I_L,$$

where α is the part of areas of the anomalous regions, I_n is the current density through normal regions, I_L is the light flux and I_T is the current of the tunnel-effect. The obtained expression shows that saturation currents do not appear. There are 3 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Uz SSR (Physical-Technical Institute AS Uz SSR), Sredneaziatskiy gosuniversitet im. V.I. Lenina (Central Asiatic State University im. V.I. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: September 2, 1959

✓

Card 2/2

L 41602-65 EMT(m)/T/EWA(m)-2

ACCESSION NR: A2500716

15
S/0367/65/001/001/0145/0147

AUTHOR: Azimov, M.A.; Pantuyev, V.S.; Sil'vestrov, L.V.; Khachaturyan, M.N.; Chuvilo, I.V.

TITLE: Pion charge exchange cross section at 4 GeV/c

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 1, no. 1, 1965, 145-147

TOPIC TAGS: pion proton charge exchange, pion high energy scattering, pion charge exchange cross section, Gamma spectrometer

ABSTRACT: Existing experimental data concerning the charge exchange π^- -scattering on hydrogen usually refer to the energy region below 2 GeV. In addition, such cross sections in the energy domain above 1 GeV are usually obtained using chambers, and they therefore represent only an estimate of the upper limit of the charge exchange cross section. Consequently, using the Cerenkov γ -spectrometer, the cross section for the negative pion charge exchange $\pi^- + p \rightarrow \pi^0 + n$ was measured at 4.1 GeV/c. The value of the cross section was found to be $\sigma_{exp} = 0.12 \pm 0.02$ mb. The article briefly describes the kinetics of the

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L 41602-65

ACCESSION NR: AP6007716

process, the geometry of the experiment, the equipment, and the calibration of the Cerenkov γ -spectrometer. "The authors thank M.I. Podgoretskiy for numerous consultations and constant interest in the work." Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ob" yedineniyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute for Nuclear Studies)

SUBMITTED: 01Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, O P

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3 Ave

AZIMOV, M.A.; PANTUYEV, V.S.; SIL'VESTROV, L.V.; KHACHATURIAN, M.N.; CHUVILO,
I.V.

Cross section of pion charge exchange at 4 Bev./c. IAd. fiz. 1 no.1;
145-147 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

I. Ob'yedinenyyi Institut yadernykh issledovaniy.

AZIMOV, M.A.

Fundamental matrix for a system of Lamé equations on a plane for
a composite medium. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn. i mat.
nauk no.5:109-125 '64. (MIR 18:4)

Azimov P.

AUTHORS: Azimov P., Professor and Lashchak V.N. 3-9-8/31

TITLE: Higher Education in Soviet Turkmenia (Vyssheye obrazovaniye v sovetskoy Turkmenii)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1957, # 9, pp 26-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The most backward region of Tsarist Russia was the area inhabited by the Turkmenian people. In 1924 the Turkmenian Soviet Socialist Republic was founded and a rapid economic and cultural development of the country began. During the first Five-Year Plan, the Republic achieved considerable success in agriculture and industry. The need for qualified specialists became urgent. A group of institutions was founded: in 1930 the Turkmenian Institute of Agriculture at Ashkhabad, in 1931 the Ashkhabad Pedagogical Institute with faculties of linguistics and literature, natural science and physico-mathematics. In 1932 at the latter the History Faculty was organized, in 1935 the Geographical Faculty, in 1938 the Faculty of Foreign Languages. In 1939 a section of chemistry was created at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and a section for evening and correspondence courses. From 1935 to 1943 three teachers institutes were

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Higher Education in Soviet Turkmenia

3-9-8/31

founded in Turkmenia which were transformed into pedagogical institutes in 1932. In 1932 the Turkmenian Medical Institute was founded at Ashkhabad.

In July 1950, the USSR Council of Ministers decided to organize a Turkmenian university at Ashkhabad. It was founded on the basis of a pedagogical institute, comprising 4 faculties: physico-mathematics, history-philology, geology-geography, and law. In 1952 and 1955 the biological and technical faculties were opened.

About 389 students entered the higher schools in 1932, and more than 1,900 in 1956. More than 11,000 qualified workers were graduated from higher educational institutes since their foundation. There are hundreds of Turkmen women trained in higher educational schools, and more than 16,000 specialists with a higher education work in various branches of the national economy and culture.

At the Ashkhabad Pedagogical Institute under the direction of Professor A.P.Potseluyevskiy, the Chair of the Turkmenian Language was opened, in 1931. Dotsent Kh.M.Bayliyev was his closest collaborator. A new alphabet was created adapted to cyrillic letters.

Professor M.K.Laptev directing the Chair of Zoology and Botanics at this institute created a scientific research base

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Higher Education in Soviet Turkmenia

3-9-8/31

for zoology, where famous researchers and cultural workers collaborated: Professor-Doctor A.K.Rustamov, Candidates of Sciences and Dotsents Kh.N. Kertykov, T.A.Lashchak, F.D.Mukhamediyeva, A.Tashliyev, M.Karayev, O.Nurgel'dyyev, etc.

Important research work is carried out at the Medical Institute, under the direction of Professor N.A.Kevdin and the collaboration of P.L.Smirnov, member of the Turkmenian Academy of Sciences, Dotsent Z.A.Shikhamamedbekov, Dotsent M.G.Berdyklychev, Professor V.Suknev and others.

Investigations of considerable practical value are carried out at the Institute of Agriculture, under Professors V.V. Nikitin, V.A.Kuznetsov, and Z.P.Korniyenko.

There is one photograph.

ASSOCIATION: The Turkmenian State University imeni A.M. Gor'kiy (Turkmenskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

AZIMOV, Pigam

~~133~~ Turkmen'skiy Gosidarstvennyy Universitet, 1950-1960. [3] P. Azimov & KURBANOV
Ashkhabad, Turkmenuchpedgiz, 1960.

A.A

[3] p. ...us., charts, ports, tables.

Added title in Turkmen.

Bibliographical footnotes.

AZIMOV, P.

Quantitative associations between rare earth and calcium
accessory minerals in the Aktau massif. Vop. geol. Uzb. no.3:
71-82 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Ili Depression--Rare earths)
(Ili Depression--Calcium)
(Ili Depression--Trace elements)

MOSCOW, USSR, 1970, P.K.

Oil and gas potentials of Jurassic sediments of the Fergana Valley.
Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.4:19-21 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

I. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
neftyanoy institut, Moskva, i ob'edineniye "Fergunneftegaz".

AZIMOV, P.K.; ROZENBERG, I.B.

Petroleum prospecting in Bactrian sediments of the Khozhiabad field.
Geol. nefti i gaza 4 no.10:35-40 0 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Ferganskiy neftekombinat.
(Khozhiabad Region--Petroleum geology)

KHODJAHAYEV, A.R.; ASIMOV, P.K.

Tectonic regionalization of the Fergana intermontane depression,
Uzb. geol. zhur. 9 no.45-9 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut geologii i razvedki neftyanikh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy
Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta.

LARINA, O.G.; MOSKALEV, N.P.; AZIMOV, P.K.

Lithology of Jurassic sediments in the Fergana depression.
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 4: Geol. 20 no.4:63-69 Jl-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra geologii i geokhimii goryuchikh iskopayemykh.

NAZAROV, S.N.; SHAKENAZAROV, R.A.; AZIMOV, P.K.; ALIDZHANOV, G.A.

Results of edge water flooding of the Khodzhiabad deposit and efficient artificial methods used in Fergana. Uzb. geol. zhur. no. 4:12-23 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanikh i gazonovkh mestorozhdeniy AN UzSSR i Ferganskiy neftekombinat.
(Fergana--Oil fields--Production methods)

SOKOLOV, I.P.; AZIMOV, P.K.

Lithologic oil pool in the Gal'cha field of Fergana. Geol.
nefti i gaza 5 no.7:30-37 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ferganskiy neftekombinat.
(Fergana—Petroleum geology)
(Fergana—Gas, Natural—Geology)

NAZAROV, S.N.; AZIMOV, P.K.

Studying the water encroachment and the displacement of the
injected water flood front in the No.8 layer of the Khodzhiabad
field. Azerb.neft.khoz. 39 no.8:21-26 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Khodzhiabad region--Oil field flooding)

BYKOV, B.I.; PAULS, K.F.; AZIMOV, P.K.

Narrowing the well bore in the drilling of deep wells. Neft.khoz.
41 no.10:61-64 0 '63. (MJ 1/4)

AZIMOV, P.T.; SMORODINOVA, L.D.

Taking and processing samples to be analysed for accessory
minerals. Uzb. geol. zhur. no.6:46-57 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR.
(Minerals--Analysis)

AZIMOV, P.T.; KHAMRABAYEV, I.Kh.

Distribution of rare-earth elements in the rocks and minerals
of the Aktau intrusive. Uzb. geol. zhur. 9 no.5:28-36 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki im. Kh.M. Abdullayeva AN UzSSR.
Submitted May 10, 1965.

AZT'OV, R.A., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Effect of
trace elements ^{up} on the physiological processes,
yield, and quality of strawberry fruits."
Len, 1958, 20 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Botanical Inst im
V.L. Komarov) 150 copies (KL, 29-58, 129-30)

- 25 -

AZIMOV, R.A.

Paper chromatographic study of the effect of trace elements on the distribution of sugars in different organs of Fragaria. Bot. zhur. 43 no.6:831-836 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR,
Leningrad.
(Plants, Effect of minerals on) (Sugars) (Strawberries)

AZIMOV, R.A.

Action of trace elements on the enzymatic synthesis and hydrolysis of saccharose in the strawberry. Dokl.AN Uz.SSR no.5:43-45 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Institut genetiki i fiziologii rasteniy AN UzSSR. Predstavleno chленом-корреспондентом AN UzSSR S.S.Sadykovym.
(Strawberries) (Sugar) (Trace elements)

SHKOL'NIK, M.Ya.; AZIMOV, R.A.

Foliar feeding with trace elements as a means of increasing the
yield and improving the quality of strawberries. Fiziol.rast. 6
no.1:107-111 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. V.L. Komarov Botanical Institute, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences,
Leningrad.

(Strawberries--Fertilizers and manures)
(Trace elements)

AZIMOV, R.A.

Role of trace elements in oxidation-reduction processes of the
strawberry plant. Uzb. biol. no.1:21-27 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut genetiki i fiziologii rasteniy AN UzSSR.
(STRAWBERRIES) (TRACE ELEMENTS)
(OXIDATION-REDUCTION REACTION)

AZIMOV, R.A.

Studying the pigmentary composition of kinds of cotton differing
in their ripening time by the paper chromatography method. Uzb.
biol. zhur. no.2:30-36 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut genetiki fiziologii rasteniy AN UzSSR.
(COTTON) (COLOR OF PLANTS)

ACC NR: AP7002176

SOURCE CODE: UR/0146/66/009/006/0031/0034

AUTHOR: Azinov, R. K.; Kopp, I. Z.; Mikhaleko, Yu. G.; Redchenko, I. V.

ORG: Leningrad Technological Institute im. Lensoviet (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut); Central Boiler and Turbine Institute im. I.I. Polzunov (Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut)

TITLE: Methods of measuring rapidly changing temperatures

SOURCE: IVUZ. Priborostroyeniye, v. 9, no. 6. 1966, 31-34

TOPIC TAGS: temperature measurement, temperature instrument, thermocouple

ABSTRACT: A description is given of methods used to measure rapidly changing temperatures with the help of thermocouples. Continuous temperature pulsations averaging approximately 100°C were measured using Chromel-copel and Chromel-Alumel sensors with no protecting coating. The sensor thermoelectrodes were 0.2 mm in diameter; the hot thermocouple junction was 0.5 mm in diameter. A high degree of sensitivity and non-inertial measurement of small temperature drops was attained by applying dynamic correction of readings. This method permits measurement of temperature pulsations with a frequency of 15 cps with an accuracy of 0.05°C. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20, 14/ SUBM DATE: 16Dec65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002
Card 1/1 UDC: 536.531

AZINOV, R. Sh., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of
Cutting Ore out of Subdrifts (Crosscuts) with fan-
shaped sets of Apertures under hard Ore Conditions."
Mos, 1958, 11 pp (Min of Higher Education of USSR,
Mos Inst of Nonferrous Metals and Gold im M.I.
Kalinin), 150 copies (KL, 41-58, 120)

SOV/127-58-12-5/26

AUTHORS: Azimov, R.Sh., Golomolzin, A.I. and Kulikov, A.V., Mining Engineers

TITLE: The Selection of Variants of Chamber Systems of Mining With Breaking of the Ore by Deep Blast Holes (Vybor variantov kamernykh sistem razrabotki s otboykoy rudy glubokimi skvazhinami)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 12, pp 19 - 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Different variants of chamber-level or sublevel drift systems could be adapted in mines of the same mining and geological conditions. At present the system of sublevel drifts or cross-drifts with ore blasting by fan-like series of blast holes from single or twin sublevel drifts, is most widely used abroad and in the Soviet Union. The authors built a table (table 1) in which technical and economic indicators for different variants of chamber-level and sublevel drift systems were given according to Soviet and foreign data. Special experiments made with all these variants in a Soviet mine showed the expediency of the system of sublevel drifts or cross drifts with ore blasting by fan-like series of blast holes, either from a single or

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SOV/127-59-12-5/26

The Selection of Variants of Chamber Systems of Mining With Breaking of
the Ore by Deep Blast Holes

twin sublevel drifts. The single sublevel drifts or cross drifts were used when the ore deposits were not important by their thickness and commercial value, and the chambers were small. The twin sublevel drifts were mainly used when the ore layers were of a larger magnitude and the chambers were wider. The level chamber system was used for the mining of isolated resistant ore-bodies, or on the sides of the deposit where the strength of the pillars was not so important. There are 2 tables and 2 graphs.

Card 2/2

KULIKOV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; AZIMOV, R.Sh., kand.tekhn.nauk; VETROV,
S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

"Chamber system of mining in the mining industry" by S.G. Borisenko
and F.A.Kopitsa. Reviewed by A.V.Kulikov, R.Sh.Azimov, S.V.Vetrov.
Gor.zhur. no.4:77-78 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Mining engineering) (Kopitsa, F.A.)
(Borisenko, S.G.)

AZIMOV, N.A.; ANTOV, R.; GULYAMOV, U.G.; RIZAYEV, Kh.K.

Prediction of slow π^+ -mesons in the interaction between 9-Bev.
protons and photoemulsion nuclei. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat.
nauk 9 no.4:59-62 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR.

AZIMOV, S.A.; RASULKULOV, M.S.

Azimuthal angular distribution of slow particles produced in
nuclear interactions with heavy emulsion nuclei at high energies.
Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 9 no.4, 70-72 '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR.

L 45213-65 EPF(c)/EPR/ENG(3)/EWT(n)/EWP(1)/EWP(b)/FCC/I/EWP(e) Pr-4/
ACCESSION NR: AI5009146 Ps-4 IIP(c) WH/WZ S/0166/65/000/001/0038/0040

AUTHOR: Azimov, S. A.; Polyak, Yu. V.; Abdullayev, R. S.

TITLE: Investigation of the fraction of the energy transferred to the soft component by particles interacting with carbon nuclei

SOURCE: UN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1965,
38-40

TOPIC TAGS: electron-photon component, cosmic-ray shower, graphite, secondary
particle energy

ABSTRACT: Experimental results are presented of the measurement of the soft-component graphite obtained using a large number of ionization chambers placed between layers of a dense absorber. The particle energy was obtained by a calorimetric method (N. L. Grigorov et al., ZhETP v. 34, 506, 1958). The thickness of the absorber in which the electron-nuclear shower took place exceeded 5 t-units for the nuclear interaction, so that the energy of the primary particles could be determined with sufficient reliability. For 75 selected cases in which particles with energy larger than 100 GeV interacted in the graphite, the average ave.

Card 1/2

L 45213-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009146

efficient of the soft component was 0.30 ± 0.04 . This large value shows that when particles interact with light nuclei the processes accompanied by considerable transfer of energy to the electron-photon (soft) component are quite appreciable. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics, AN UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 22Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SGV: 002

OTHER: 000

03 03
Card 2/2

L 09088-67 INT(m)
ACC NR: AP7002337

SOURCE CODE: UR/0166/66/000/003/0054/0057

AUTHOR: Azimov, S. A.; Gulymov, U. G.; Rakhimbayov, N. G.; Chernova, L. I.ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics, Academy of Sciences, Uzbek SSR (Institut
yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR)

TITLE: Inelastic p-p interactions at an energy of 2.26 gev

SOURCE: AN UZSSR. Izvestiya, Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1966,
54-57

TOPIC TAGS: inelastic interaction, meson interaction, nucleon interaction

ABSTRACT: There has recently been developed a model for the single-meson interaction of particles at high energies. It is of great interest to verify the single-meson collision scheme and to compare model predictions with experimental data. This necessitates careful investigations into the dependence of the inelastic nucleon-nucleon interaction σ_{inel} on the square of the four-dimensional recoil momentum Δ^2 for several fixed values of the kinetic energy of the primary proton, as well as ascertaining the course of the energy dependence of σ_{inel} with a "cut-off" for the quantity Δ^2 .

The present article sets forth the results of a study of these questions for a primary proton energy of 2.26 Gev. Used for the investigations was an
Card 1/2

0985 0625

L 09088-67

ACC NR: AP7002337

emulsion cloud chamber irradiated by 2.26 Gev protons on a synchrophasotron of OIYAI [Ob'yedinenyyi institut yadernykh issledovaniy; Joint Institute for Nuclear Research]. The chamber consisted of 236 "R" type emulsion sheets of NIKFI [Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofoto institut; Motion Picture and Photography Scientific Research Institute]. Certain visual and kinematic criteria were used for selecting events for analysis and, as a result, most of the interactions selected were p-p collisions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 formulas.

[JPRS: 38,168]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 22Feb65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 008

Cord

2/2

L 17315-63

EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD

ACCESSION NR: AP3(05531)

S/0166/63/000/003/0021/0022

AUTHORS: Azimov, S. A.; Arushanov, G. G.; Yuldashev, A. A.

54
53

TITLE: Elastic high energy pp-scattering |9

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izv. Ser. tekhn. nauk, no. 3, 1963, 21-22

TOPIC TAGS: elastic scattering, cross section, imaginary plane

ABSTRACT: A brief analysis has been made to determine the behavior of the imaginary and real parts of elastic pp-scattering amplitudes in the energy interval 2-28 BeV. The equations used are:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{ReF(s, t)}{s_{tot}} &= -\sqrt{F(t)} \left(\frac{s}{2m^2}\right)^{1/2-1} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{2} I(t) \\ \frac{ImF(s, t)}{s_{tot}} &= \sqrt{F(t)} \left(\frac{s}{2m^2}\right)^{1/2-1} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2} I(t) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where s = square of total energy of scattered particle in center of mass system

Card 1/8

L 17315-63

ACCESSION NR: AJ3005531

 $t = \text{square of 4-impulse transfer}$ $m = \text{mass of proton}$ $\sigma_{\text{total}} = \text{total cross section}$ $\lambda(t) = \text{monotonically decreasing function}$

Experimental values for $\lambda(t)$ and $F(t)$, obtained by A. N. Diddens, E. Lillethun et al (Phys. Rev. Lett. 9, 111, 1962) are used to plot $R\sigma F(s,t)/\sigma_{\text{total}}$ and $I\sigma F(s,t)/\sigma_{\text{total}}$ against $\sqrt{-t}$. These are plotted in Fig. 1 (see Enclosure 1). Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics, Academy of Sciences, Uzbek SSR)

SUBMITTED: 26Feb62

DATE ACQ: 20Aug63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PH

NO REP SOV: 008

OTHER: 004

Card 2/82

KHAITOV, R.Kh.; AZIMOV, Sh.A.

Systematic worming of sheep to control monieziasis. Izv. AN Uz. SSR
no. 10:87-91 '56. (MIRA 14:5)
(Sheep--Diseases and pests) (Tapeworms)

1/ "Obtaining
ATM V. M. A. Acad Vet Sci -- (diss) ~~method~~ of polysaccharide antigens from
certain helminths and their ~~immuno~~ diagnostic ~~activities~~ Sverkard, 1957. 16 pp 22 cm.
(USSR Min. Publ. Nauk. i Tekhn. Institute im V. V. Kurnakov), 100 copies
(1957, 15)

48

AZIMOV, Sh. A., Cand. Vet. Sci. --(disc) "The extraction of polysaccharide antigens from certain helminthes and their immuno-diagnostic peculiarities."
Sverdlovsk, 1958. 20 pp (Min of Agr USSR. Uzbek Agr Inst in V.V. Kugyachev),
100 copies (VL, 24-53, 122)

-92-

USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by
Helminths. R-2

Abs Jcur: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 7349

Abstract: was injected subcutaneously in lambs of different ages in a dose of 0.1-0.2 milliliter into the folds under the tail. The reaction was read five minutes later, and after 3, 6, 12, and 24 hours. The results were negative in all cases. Twelve to 15 days later (during this time the lambs pastured in areas prone to "tizaniyeziz", a second allergy test was made of the lambs. Lambs one to one-and-a-half months old, feeding on their mothers' milk, had a negative reaction to PAT. However, lambs two to three months old feeding by grazing reacted positively. Pathological-anatomical dissections confirmed the presence of pre-imaginal forms of "tizaniyeziy" in these lambs.

Card 2/2

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AZIMOV, Sh.A.

Polysaccharide antigens from Thysaniezia used for diagnostic preparations. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.11:55-58 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN UzSSR. Predstavлено
Chlenom-korrespondentom AMN SSSR i AN UzSSR N.I. Khodukinym.
(POLYSACCHARIDES) (TAPEWORMS)

AZIMOV, Sh.A.

Serological reactions in Thysanosoma infestations of sheep. Dokl.
AN UkrSSR no. 51-54 '58. (MIRA 1118)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno
chlenom-korrespondentom AN UkrSSR N. I. Khodukinym.
(Tapeworms) (Parasites—Sheep) (Antigens and antibodies)

KHAITOV, R.Kh.; AZIMOV, Sh.A.

Epizootiology of Anoplocephalia infestations of cattle. Dokl.
AN Uz.SSR no.6:48-50 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut.
Predstavлено членом-корреспондентом AN UзSSR G.A.Kudryavtsevym.
(Cattle- Diseases and pests) (Tapeworms)

AZIMOV, Sh.A.

Anaphylactic reaction as a method for determining species specificity
of antigens from helminths. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.7:51-53 '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1.Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut.
Predstavleno chленом-кореспондентом AN UзSSR G.A. Kudryavtsevym.
(Worms, Intestinal and parasitic) (Antigens and antibodies)
(Anaphylaxis)

AZIMOV, Sh.A.

Toxic property of antigens of certain helminths. Dokl. AN Uz.SSR
no.10:61-63 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut. Pred-
stavлено членом-корреспондентом АН УзССР Г. А. Кудрявцевым.
(Antigens and antibodies) (Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)

AZIMOV, Sh.A., kand.veterinarnykh nauk

Diagnostic and immunological characteristics of antigens separated
from Thysaniezia and Dicrocoelium. Trudy Uz.vet.-issal.inst.
vet. 14:177-187 '61. (MIRA 16:2)

(Antigens and antibodies)
(Trematoda) (Cestoda)

AZIMOV, S.

PA 54T74

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Cosmic Radiation Nov/Dec 1946
Nuclear Physics - Equipment

"The Measurements of the Intensity of the Cosmic Radiation by the Telescope Method," S. Azimov, V. Veksler, N. Dobrotin, G. Zhdanov, A. Lubimov, Lebedev Phys Inst, Acad Sci USSR, 7 pp

"Journal of Physics USSR" Vol I, No 6

Demonstrates two factors, scattering in counter walls and side showers, which influence measurements of soft components; in hard and soft components intensity measurements by different "telescopes." Formulates requirements for correct measurements in use of telescope method. Received, 26 Apr 1946.

54T74

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Measurements of cosmic-ray intensities by the telescope method. S. A. Azimov, V. I. Vekler, N. A. Dobrotin, G. B. Zhilakov, and A. L. Lyubimov. *Zhur. Eksp. Teoret. Fiz.* 17, 79-86(1947); *J. Phys. (U.S.S.R.)* 10, 307(1948)(in English).—Various authors have obtained widely different results for cosmic-ray intensities because of failure to correct adequately for scattering in the walls of the counter, and for showers from the same source. Walls of counters used in telescopes should be thin (say 0.27 g./cm.²), and made of a material of low Z. Telescopes should occupy a large solid angle. Any filters should be placed above the lowest counter, and should not exceed the counter's solid angle. Corrections for side-wall showers should be made for both hard and soft components.

Cyrus Feldman

Phys. Inst. im. P.N. Lebedev, AN SSSR.

ASG-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100% 80% 70%

AZIMOV, S.

PA 13T67

USSR/Cosmic Radiation - Measurement
Radiation, Corpuscular

Jan 1947

"Measurement of Cosmic Ray Intensity at 3860 and
5000 Meters Above Sea Level," S. Azimov, V. Veksler,
G. Zhdanov and A. Lubimov, 5 pp

"Zhur Eksp i Teor Fiz" Vol XVII, No 1

Published in English in the Journal of Physics of
the USSR, 10, 514, 1946.

Phys. Inst. im. P.N. Lebedev, AN SSSR

13T67

AZIMOV, S. A.

PA 35/49776

~~CLASS~~/Nuclear Physics - Cosmic Radiation Aug 48
Nuclear Physics - Counters,
Electronic

"Measurement of the Soft and Hard Components of
Cosmic Rays by Means of a Circular Arrangement
of Lead Shields," S. A. Azimov, Phys Inst imeni
P. N. Lebedev, Acad Sci USSR, 4 pp

6/3/74
(2)

Gives results of experiments conducted at altitudes

of 900, 3,860, and 4,700 meters above sea level
for analysis of the "circular arrangement," and
measurement of the soft components. Includes

diagram of the counter arrangement. Table shows

35/49776

USSR/Nuclear Physics | Cosmic Radia-
tion (Contd) Aug 48

increase of hard and soft components with altitude
with and without an aluminum lining over the
central counter. Submitted by Acad S. I. Tsvilov,
21 Jun 48.

35/49776

AZIMOV, S.A.

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✓ Study of cosmic rays by means of a circular apparatus.—
S. A. Azimov, Izv. Fiz. Inst. Akad. Nauk S.S.R.,
Atomizdat, 1951; N. Lebedev 4,815-83 (1949); cf. C.R. 43,
87054.—A circular app. for the measurement of particles in
cosmic rays is described. Its advantages are discussed and
its use is compared with the telescope and the ionization
camera. The data obtained with the circular app. show
that the av. energy of electrons in air does not change with
an increase in altitude. The theoretical transition curve,
air-Pb, upon taking into account the soft particles which are
absorbed by the walls of the counters, coincides with the
exp. curve.
J. Rovtar Leath

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Cosmic Radiation Apr 49
Nuclear Physics - Elementary Particles

"Special" Cosmic-Ray Showers, "S. Azimov, N.
Birger, A. Gorbunov, Phys Inst imeni P. N. Lebedev,
Acad Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXV, No 5

"Special" showers were discovered during 1945. Peculiarities of these showers, generated in lead, is simultaneous appearance of heavy, strongly ionizing and penetrating particles, and also electrons. Discusses strongly ionizing, and penetrating particles and connection of "special" showers with atmospheric showers. Gives several examples of "special" showers. Submitted by

USSR,Nuclear Physics (Contd) Apr 49

examples of "special" showers. Submitted by
Acad D. V. Skobel'tsyn, 15 Feb 49.

39/49597

AZIMOV, S. A.

IC

183T79

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Electron-Nuclear Showers

MAY 51

"Generation of Electron-Nuclear Showers in Lead and Graphite," S. A. Azimov, V. V. Guseva, Physico-
tech Inst, Acad Sci Uzbek SSR

"Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz" Vol XXI, No 5, pp 569-573

"Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz" Vol XXI, No 5, pp 569-573
Describes expts on study of electron-nuclear showers conducted at height of 3,860 meters with aid of Wilson cloud chamber contg lead and graphite pistes. Shows several characteristic photos of the showers produced in lead and graphite. Gives exptl evaluation of flight path of generated particles

183T79

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Electron-Nuclear Showers (Contd)

MAY 51

in electron-nuclear showers, also number of secondary nuclear-active particles. Submitted 10 May 50.

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183T79

AZIMOV, S. A.

USER/Nuclear Physics - Cosmic Rays

"Nonelectromagnetic Cascade Process in Cosmic Ray Showers," S. A. Azimov, M. I. Podgoretskiy, I. L. Rozenthal', K. P. Ryzhskova, phys Inst imeni Lebedev, Acad Sci USSR, and Physicotech Inst, Acad Sci Uzbek SSR

May 51

"Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz" Vol XXI, No 5, pp 574-9
Shows particles able to generate secondary showers enter compn of nonelectromagnetic showers of cosmic rays. Submitted 10 Jun 50.

183T80

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AZIMOV, S. A.

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Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Electrochemistry

D³integration of the particles generating nuclear-electronic showers. S. A. Azimov, V. P. Ishmarashvili, and N. I. Khilko. - *Zhurn. fiz. issled. Nauk SSSR* 78, 231-3 (1951); cf. *C.A.* 47, 103718. - Data of absorption coeff. in water and air of the particles generating nuclear-electronic showers were made in the lake Shor-Kel (3000 m.) and Osh (965 m.). Coincident signals from 4 to 8 groups of counters were registered. The trays of counters were enclosed in 8-cm. Pb blocks. They were lowered into various depths in the lake in an Pb barrel. It was shown that only nuclear-electronic showers generated in Pb were registered. The registration of 3-showers was practically excluded. The random coincidences were very rare. The absorption coeff. for H₂O (1) $1/\mu_{H_2O} = 170 \pm 10$ g./sq. cm. The absorption coeff. for air (2) $1/\mu_{air} = 113 \pm 4$ g./sq. cm.. The difference between (1) and (2) means that at least some of the particles generating nuclear-electronic showers disintegrate in the air. The unstable generating particles do not disintegrate in a dense medium and are therefore absorbed more slowly. These particles are most probably π -mesons. The estimate of the av. no. of π -mesons formed during the generation of the observable nuclear-electronic showers can be calcd. from $\mu_{H_2O} = \mu_{air}(1 - \Delta)$, where Δ = no. of the secondary/nuclear-active particles formed in one act. $\Delta \sim 0.3 \sim np$, of π -mesons having max. energy and capable of generating secondary nuclear-electronic showers.